



Oho Mai Puketi

www.puketi.org.nz

Issue 32: July 2015

Newsletter of the Puketi Forest Trust
PO Box 257 Kaeo, Northland 0448 Ph 09 405 0074

Patron: DAME KIRI TE KANAWA

[Puketi Forest Trust
is on Facebook](#)



Message from the Chairman, Gary Bramley

Back in 2008 we identified three species that we wanted to return to Puketi within the next five years – rifleman (to provide a second population in Northland as “insurance” for the then unmanaged population at Warawara), toutouwai (to confirm that our pest management was adequate for kokako reintroduction) and kokako (to finally make use of our remnant males and kick start the population again). Releases of toutouwai and kokako are now complete at Puketi, and rifleman at Warawara are undergoing management with the aim of having that population recover. We have also turned our attention to other species that could be re-introduced to help restore the ecological communities at Puketi. One of the species high on the list is native frogs.

New Zealand frogs, not to be confused with the more common introduced (and noisier and larger) southern bell frog (*Litoria raniformis*) or green frog (*Litoria aurea*) which also occur in Northland, belong to the Leiopelmatidae family, which is an ancient, primitive group of frogs with their nearest relatives in North America. There were once seven species of native frog in New Zealand but only four remain. Did Puketi ever have native frogs? It appears the answer is yes – frog sub-fossils collected by Trevor Worthy from the Otangaroa Caves (at Otangaroa Station, inland between Kaeo and Mangamuka and just north of Puketi) indicate that one native species, *Leiopelma waitomoensis* (the Waitomo frog), lived there and probably at Puketi. This species is believed to have become extinct within the last 1000 years. No chance of re-introducing them then!

The four extant species of Leiopelmatidae (Archey’s, Hochstetter’s, Hamilton’s and Maud Island frogs) are only found in New Zealand. The defining characteristics of our native frogs are their extra vertebrae (bringing the total to nine) and the remains of the tail wagging muscles in adult frogs (the tail itself is absent in adults, although it is present in the younger frogs, which need the extra skin surface until their lungs are fully developed). This muscle is called the caudalipuboischiotibialis muscle – I mention this only to take advantage of perhaps the third time in my life when this fact has been useful.

Our native frogs are tiny, usually less than 5 cm long, and live under rocks in or very near small streams or damp areas. They have poor hearing, and do not vocalise like the introduced frogs do (there is no point when none of your neighbours can hear you). They are long-lived (perhaps more than 30 years) and most lay their eggs in moist ground, typically under rocks or vegetation. After hatching, the tadpoles nest in the male's back. However, Hochstetter's frog (*Leiopelma hochstetteri*) lays its eggs in shallow ponds and has free-living tadpoles.

In this Issue:

Chairman’s message	1
Kokako	2
Autumn bird count	3
Kiwi call count	3
Robin monitoring	4
Possum control a success	4
Pest control update	5
Predator free NZ	6
Forest floor curiosities	7
Report from DOC	8
Sponsorship Form	9

The trustees gratefully acknowledge the following organisations which have made grants, significant donations or contributions in kind to the trust since the last newsletter:

Kiwis for kiwi	Tiny Mighty Power	Department of Conservation,
Baz Reiher, Far North Helicopters Ltd	New World Kaikohe	Far North District Office and
Foundation North (formerly ASB Community Trust)		Community Conservation Partnerships Fund

Hochstetter's frogs are known from the Brynderwyn area south, including Rodney, Coromandel, Great Barrier Island, Maungatautari, the East Coast and west of Taupo, although they were more widespread before human arrival. These frogs live in steep, low flowing streams less than 1 metre wide and fed by low elevation seepages (>160 m asl), with low sediment and a stable coarse (rocky) substrate. Ideal streams are located within forested catchments with a wet and warm climate (water temp >12°C on average) and high relative humidity. They tend to be found under rocks less than 1 metre away from a permanent stream, so stream edges that have a lot of rock that is not embedded (or with crevices they can fit under) are also ideal.

The threats to Hochstetter's frogs include introduced pests such as rats, habitat removal (including subdivisions or other vegetation clearance), goats and pigs (which erode habitat along stream edges and reduce shading), forestry and mining (which can cause sediment runoff that reduces stream water quality) and potentially the chytrid fungus (that has caused declines in Archey's frog populations). This species has a conservation ranking of "at risk - declining". There is no evidence that Hochstetter's frogs ever lived at Puketi, but they are the closest living relative to *L. waitomoensis* (that is known to have lived in the area) and the habitat match seems promising.



Before we can contemplate bringing Hochstetter's frogs to Puketi we need to identify a potential site and confirm that the habitat is suitable. This will involve collecting seasonal data for at least a year about stream geomorphology (the amount and nature of sediment, boulder, cobble, etc.), water quality (dissolved oxygen, temperature, pH, conductivity), vegetation, relative humidity and air temperature. The data will then inform an application to the Department of Conservation to transfer frogs to Puketi. If the application is approved, the most likely sources are either the Rodney area, where frogs are threatened by land development, or the Hunua Ranges, where Auckland Council Parks have protected and monitored the frogs for a long time. Ultimately this decision will be made by the Frog Recovery Group.

We are calling for volunteers to help with the habitat assessment of at least the Te Tawa Stream (where we released the toutouwai in 2009 and 2010) and perhaps other potential sites if any are identified. If you have any experience with native frogs, or wish to learn how to carry out the monitoring and take part, please contact one of the Trustees.

Finally, I hope you enjoy this newsletter. We have a new editor, Marianna Young, although the contributions from Ian Wilson, John Dawn, Department of Conservation and others will continue. Thanks to John Dawn, who has compiled the newsletter in the recent past, and Marianna for taking this job on. Please let us know if there is anything you would like to see in the newsletter, or if you have something you would like to contribute.

Kokako

The nine kokako remaining from last year's release have been tracked periodically by their radio transmitters. One pair have settled near the hut, displacing a pair from the 2012 release, but the others still seem to be moving around, mostly on the plateau and within the core pest control area. The transmitter batteries last about 12 months, so only six are still working and they will expire soon. Frustratingly, the comprehensive post-breeding monitoring planned for this autumn has not happened due to difficulties in aligning the availability of key people and suitable weather windows.

At this time of the year kokako are relatively quiet but can be heard singing briefly on fine mornings. They will call in response to a played recording of a kokako call. Later in the winter they will become more aggressively territorial and more vocal as they prepare for the breeding season, which starts about November depending on the weather. On a recent day-visit to the plateau, Grant Adams saw five kokako and heard two more (three pairs plus one). One pair was identified by their radio signals, but the others did not have transmitters and their bands were not seen. Kokako are often encountered moving high in the canopy and are not the easiest birds to observe. The two unidentified pairs were in locations where kokako from the 2012 release settled and are likely to have been those pairs. It is encouraging that these pairs are firmly established within the core pest control area and have a good chance of successful breeding, which may have already occurred in 2014.

Autumn bird count

The total number of birds recorded in the autumn bird count were slightly lower this year; averaging 8.07 and 15.27 birds in five and ten minutes of monitoring across 15 sites (see further explanation below), compared with 8.33 and 18.87 in 2014. This slight drop in numbers is mainly due to fewer silvereyes being recorded (30 this year compared with 78 in 2014). Silvereyes form into flocks over the autumn/winter period and tend to be the most abundant, but also the most variable, species in the Puketi bird counts. Flocks of up to 40 birds have been recorded passing through the monitoring sites in previous years giving the total counts for those years a significant chance boost.



Photo: Les Feasey

This year the silvereyes were outnumbered by tuis and grey warblers which were, along with tomtits, recorded at every site monitored. Fantails also appear to have had a good year, with double the total number of birds recorded and appearances at 13 of the 15 sites. Overall, it is clear that the Trust's pest control efforts are producing results as the number of birds recorded has increased significantly since the Trust began monitoring in 2005. Back then, the average counts were 3.73 in the first five minutes and 7.87 in the full ten minutes.



Photo: Les Feasey

The 15 monitoring sites included in the bird count each year are regularly spaced along a 6 kilometre line that runs through the core of the Trust's pest control area. The count is carried out over two days by the same person each year, Trustee Ian Wilson. The count starts at 8am (after the final acts of the dawn chorus) and finishes about midday. At each site all the birds seen and heard during a five minute period are recorded. Ian then rubs polystyrene against damp glass for a further five minutes to attract and record any additional birds that come to check out what all the squeaking is about.

Kiwi call count

The results from the 2015 kiwi call count are in. In a comparison of the 10 sites in Puketi that were fully monitored this year, the total number of calls are a little lower than last year (averaging 3.32 calls per hour compared with 3.46 in 2014) but well within the expected range of variation. More encouragingly, a conservative estimate of the number of individual kiwi heard (based on the direction and distance of calls, the time they were heard and the sex of the bird calling) suggests that four more females were heard and one less male than 2014, making a total of 76 individuals from the 10 sites - 3 more than last year. The Puketi Scenic Reserve was also monitored, with numbers a little below last year but within the expected range of variation.

While this suggests that the Puketi kiwi population is doing well, the Trust's annual kiwi call count typically records fewer calls per hour than many smaller forest blocks. There are a number of potential explanations for this, including the relatively large area of Puketi/Omahuta (some 16,000 hectares) and surrounding privately owned forests. This large habitat provides plenty of room for young birds to set up territories and avoid fighting for space. Birds that are settled, relaxed and not competing with other birds might not call as often. However, this makes monitoring more difficult, because if the kiwi do not call, we don't know whether they are quietly going about their business or not there at all. It also makes the kiwi call count a little less "exciting".

The Trust is fortunate to have a dedicated team of kiwi listeners who volunteer their time (in many cases year after year) to assist with the kiwi call count. Eighteen volunteers contributed this year and made their way to monitoring stations just after dusk to sit quietly for two hours and record any calls heard. When you add in travel to and from Puketi, driving and/or walking to the listening site and the time spent on duty many of these volunteers are contributing up to five hours a night, with many doing as many as four nights listening.

Volunteers needed for robin monitoring

It is now 5 years since the second transfer of toutouwai (North Island robins) from Mangatutu to Puketi in March 2010 and time for a review of the re-introduction – how successful has it been and what if anything needs to be done next? The first step will be a census of robins in Puketi, starting on Saturday, 25 July and Saturday, 1 August 2015, weather permitting and with follow up days if necessary to ensure the whole area is covered. The survey will involve an enjoyable day spent locating as many robins as possible in parts of the forest not normally visited by the public. There are a range of route options to suit all levels of fitness and no previous experience is needed as new comers will be paired up with experienced folk. As all the lines pass through kauri forest it is essential that foot wear, walking poles, garters etc. are scrubbed clean to prevent the introduction of kauri die back disease to Puketi. For further information phone Ian Wilson on (09) 401 9056.



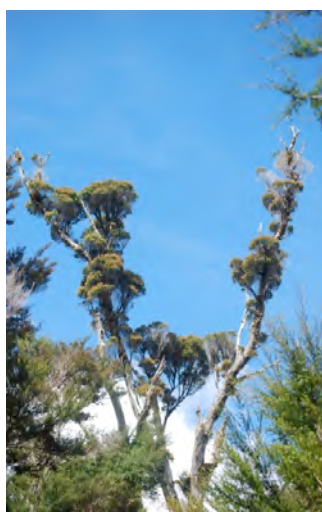
Photo: Ian Wilson

Expansion of possum control – signs of success

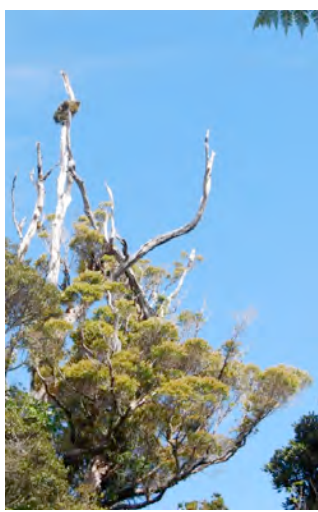
The Trust significantly expanded its possum control area with 934 “Trapinator” single action humane kill traps installed to the north and east of the core area in May and June 2014. This added 1,700 hectares of possum control to the 650 hectare core area which has had intensive rat and possum control for a number of years. A year down the track we are beginning to see some benefits.

The first indication of success is a significant reduction in the number of possums reinvading parts of the core area that adjoin the expanded possum control area. Similarly, less possums have been seen on Pirau Road by volunteers returning after kiwi monitoring. In previous years it was normal to see 20-30 possums on the way out; this year the number of possums seen has ranged from none to five.

Most encouraging are indications that a number of northern rata along Pirau Road and along the trap lines are coming back to life. Possums have a particular liking for northern rata and tend to pick on individual trees, eating all the new leaves as soon as they emerge. After a couple of years of this treatment the tree runs out of reserves, no longer produces new leaves and becomes another skeleton protruding from the canopy. A number of the rata at Puketi that have come back to life this year might not have done so if the expanded possum control had been delayed.



Northern rata recovering from possum browse



Another regenerating northern rata



Possum control started too late to save this rata

During May 2015, Department of Conservation staff monitored possums in the expanded area using the same monitor lines they used before we started trapping. Where the monitor lines are close to the trap lines, 13% of the wax tags had been bitten by possums compared with 36% bitten before trapping started. This is a pleasing

improvement and meets our target of less than 15%. Monitor lines further from the trap lines have not shown similar improvement but we are hopeful that this will happen over the next couple of years as possums move about looking for food and mates and shift into the vacant territories along the trap lines.

Trap shyness can also be an issue when traps are first installed in new areas. One of this year's kiwi monitors stationed near a newly installed Trapinator watched two different possums stick their heads into the trap, eat some of the bait and leave without setting off the trap. Jill Mortensen (who traps along the edge of Puketi) has found that although most possums get caught the first night it is not unusual for possums to be cautious eaters when they first encounter a trap. On one occasion she had a possum travel almost a kilometre along her line eating the bait from every trap for two weeks without getting caught. Eventually, the possum got caught after eating the bait in only the first few traps. Jill has observed that with time and experience the possums tend to feed more eagerly, pull down on the bait holder more firmly and as a result get caught.

The trap layout used by the Trust, with traps at 50 metre spacing and lines up to one kilometre apart, is similar to that used in the Te Urewera Mainland Island where it has proved very successful. Puketi Forest has different characteristics to Te Urewera, and possums in Puketi may not move around to the same extent, but we are hoping that over the next two or three years most possums within our pest control areas will move around and encounter a trap.

Update on other pest control efforts

Further expansion and improvements underway

A grant from the Department of Conservation's Community Conservation Partnerships Fund is being used to help further extend the network of possum traps south and west of the core area and to replace Fenn traps on trap line S4 with DOC200 traps. Trials undertaken by the Trust and others have shown that the DOC200 is a better trap than the Fenn (which was once the best choice) and S4 is the last of the Trust's ten stoat lines to be equipped with DOC200s.



During April and May 2015, over a dozen volunteers spent afternoons in John Dawn's shed bolting plywood backing boards to 564 Trapinator possum traps to strengthen them against pigs. The idea of adding the plywood backing boards came from trapper Joe Vorwerk in response to several broken traps and has proved extremely successful as so far none of the modified traps have been damaged. Volunteers have also made 90 boxes for the DOC200 stoat traps, 42 boxes for rat traps and 360 pig proof doors which will be used to replace the existing doors on traps already out in the field. The Trustees are very grateful to these volunteers for all their hard work.

We are also very grateful to helicopter pilot Baz Reiher who flew nine loads of traps into the forest. Even with the help of a GPS it takes a great deal of skill to find the tarpaulins marking the drop sites and then navigate the suspended bags of traps through tiny gaps in the canopy. After dropping a load off at the hut, Baz also brought out a bag with the empty gas bottle, the speakers that were used for "sound anchoring" the kokako and other items no longer needed at the hut.

Five working bees have seen two thirds of the Trapinators taken from the drop sites and installed at their permanent locations. Working bees will continue regularly until all the traps are installed. When this planned pest control expansion is complete there will be year round possum, stoat and feral cat control on 5,500 hectares, plus rat control in the 650 hectare core area.

Trapping results

Most stoats are caught during December and January, as that is when the young disperse to find their own territories. The 174 stoats caught in Puketi during December 2014 and January 2015 broke all previous records. February and March averaged five stoats each which is about usual but during the three months since then only five more stoats have been caught, well down on the 20-30 caught during those months in previous years.

Hopefully this is a sign that our improved trap network is catching dispersing stoats more quickly and will reduce their predation.

During the last couple of months over one thousand rats have been trapped. The advantage of year round rat trapping, as opposed to poisoning only in the spring, is the prompt removal of young rats that are born in the autumn. It is extremely satisfying to think that there are at least one thousand less of these voracious pests running around in Puketi, not to mention their offspring, had they been left until spring.

We are pleased how few non-target species are caught and how humane the traps we use are, but no system is perfect and occasionally a non-target animal will end up in a trap. Over the last six months three rabbits and a myna were accidentally caught. More unusually, a small pig was recently found in a rat trap box. The pig had obviously learnt to open the sliding door to eat the bait and any trapped rats. On this occasion the door had apparently dropped down behind it and the pig was not strong enough to break his way out. The trapper was amazed when he came to service the trap and found a still very much alive piglet inside! Pig proof doors are now being fitted to the rat trap boxes in this area.

Auditing trappers

The importance of auditing trappers was discussed at this year's kiwi hui, including a rather shocking account of an audit of one stoat trapping project which found 41% of the traps so poorly maintained that they were not capable of catching a stoat and nor was the contractor servicing all of the traps. Such reports are of serious concern because these trappers are paid to do the job and the lives of many plants and animals depend on the traps working as they should.

All the contractors employed by the Puketi Forest Trust over the years have been honest and conscientious but we have still kept a close eye on the quality of their work as we have an obligation to our supporters to ensure that their donations produce the best possible outcome. The methods used by the Trust to keep our trappers motivated and honest include:

- Randomly placing numbered tags in some of the trap boxes that the trappers must return with their results;
- Checking a line of traps shortly before the trappers do their round and comparing their catch results with those seen by the supervisor;
- Checking traps after a change to a new bait to ensure that all traps are baited with the new bait; and
- Lowering a weight onto a sample of traps to check that they are functioning as they should and go off at the correct weight.

Happily, it is very rare to find a trap that is not in working order or has been missed. We are satisfied that such incidences are due to the trapper not having quite enough spare replacement traps on them or to traps hidden under a tree fall or dense vegetation being occasionally overlooked rather than deliberate negligence.

When the first DOC200 stoat traps came out they were not stainless steel and after a couple of years had become so rusty they had to be replaced. Our stoat trapper has replaced all of them over the years which has been a big job. The Victor professional rat traps that we used at the start also have a limited life and about 2,000 have been replaced with SnapEs which, although slightly more expensive, have a longer life and need less maintenance. Replacing traps is all part of the job but something a lazy trapper might not do.

The ultimate goal - Predator Free NZ

Prior to 1964, when Norway rats were successfully eradicated from tiny Maria (Ruapuke) Island in the Hauraki Gulf, it was considered impossible to eradicate rats from even small islands. Since then the size of islands where predators, such as rats, mice, feral cats, possums and stoats, have been eliminated has steadily increased with 11,000 hectare Campbell Island being declared rat free in 2003.



Well informed people believe that with advances in technology it will soon be possible to eradicate predators from large parts of the mainland. Last November the Predator Free New Zealand Trust was launched with that goal. This Trust aims to support the efforts of the many community groups already engaged in predator control and encourage greater effort to remove the introduced predators that threaten our native species. For more information go to <http://predatorfreenz.org>.

Predator Free New Zealand joins other established organisations like Zero Invasive Predators (ZIP), a partnership between NEXT Foundation, the Department of Conservation, the dairy industry, and philanthropists Gareth and Sam Morgan, which also seek to dramatically transform the way invasive predators are managed on mainland New Zealand. The CEO of ZIP, Al Bramley, spoke at this year's kiwi hui in Whangarei about emerging predator control technologies and approaches and ZIP's current projects. ZIP eradicated predators from 40 hectares of Putanui Point and has kept it predator free for the past 18 months. This initial success led to a larger scale trial with a budget exceeding \$20,000,000 for pest control within 400 hectares at Bottle Rock Peninsula in the Marlborough Sounds. Instead of a predator proof fence across the base of the peninsula there are clusters of four traps set up 10 metres apart. The traps being used are the Trapinator, DOC200 (both used by the Puketi Forest Trust), a leg-hold trap and the Goodnature resetting rat trap. Monitoring has shown that the traps are preventing reinvasion and they are well on the way to eliminating all rats, stoats and possums on Bottle Rock Peninsula.

Al Bramley suggested that it typically costs \$200-\$400 per hectare per year to keep an island predator free. For mainland sites a predator proof fence was suggested to cost \$1000 per hectare to erect with an ongoing annual maintenance cost of \$50-\$100. This makes the Puketi Forest Trust's cost of rat, possum, stoat and feral cat control in the core area, at about \$110/ha/year seem very reasonable. Although we cannot claim to be predator free, pests within the core area are at low levels so that they have a minimal effect on flora and fauna. In the future, new ideas and new tools will enable us to get pest numbers even lower, reduce reinvasion and expand the core area.

Curiosities of the forest floor

Marianna Young

For someone who spends the bulk of their time at a desk, patrolling the trap lines in the back blocks of Puketi is quite a challenge, but well worth the effort. Slowly scrambling up steep slopes and regularly stopping to catch breath, you find plenty of time to contemplate the complexities and curiosities of the forest floor. You notice things you would have walked right past had you been walking on a path, hands in pockets and mind elsewhere. Flowers and fruits that have fallen from the canopy above, the unique character of leaves, the different ways things decompose and the myriad of tiny insects living out their lives and contributing, in their small way, to the recycling of energy and nutrients that is so essential to the health of the forest.



This time of year offers unique rewards for those who brave the rain to venture into the forest and take it slow. Some of Puketi's most striking and important inhabitants are, quite literally, coming out of the woodwork. It is this time of year when many of the fungi, which have been quietly working away behind the scenes spreading mats of mycelia, decomposing logs and litter, and selectively sourcing nutrients for the plants they have allied with, now send up the fruiting bodies that we commonly refer to as mushrooms or toadstools.

One species that caught my eye and raised my curiosity is the little crinkly red one pictured here. At first glance I thought it was some kind of fruit but when I went to pick it up I found it to be firmly anchored to the ground. A little online research revealed that it is most likely the red pouch fungus (*Leratiomyces erythrocephalus*) which belongs to a group called the gasteroid fungi. Gasteroid fungi include puffballs, stinkhorns, basket fungi and false truffles (like my friend the red pouch fungus), which mature their spores internally and use a variety of clever techniques to disperse them. The puffballs and basket

fungi tend to rely on wind and rain, the stinkhorns coat their spores in stinky slime and trick flies into carrying away, and, most interestingly, the false truffles are thought to entice mammals and birds to eat them and spread their spores in their droppings. Perhaps the berry-like appearance of the red pouch fungus fruiting body is a tactic for enticing dispersal by ground dwelling birds. Consideration of these types of unexpected relationships reinforces the importance of taking a whole of forest approach in seeking to conserve the unique biodiversity of Puketi.

Report from the Department of Conservation

Goat control

The second Puketi goat control contract for the 2014-15 financial year was completed in June. As a result of this contract, a further 57 goats were culled, 29 from the northern part of the forest and 26 from the southern and central areas, including the Trust's management area.

Possum control and monitoring

Three possum control contracts are currently underway in the North Puketi key management area. The three blocks covered by these contracts are each around 500 hectares and the operations are timed to finish in September 2015.

As noted above, DOC staff carried out the first post control monitoring of the Trust's extended possum control area in May. This monitoring revealed that possum numbers have dropped dramatically in areas close to the trap lines. We are expecting possum numbers to drop further over time and will monitor this annually.

Kauri snail monitoring

We monitor kauri snail mortality twice yearly in January & July. As with previous years, the data from July indicates that pigs are the greatest threat to kauri snails.

Kiwi aversion training for dogs

The six monthly Kiwi Aversion Training Day was held on 10 May 2015 with approximately 60 dogs processed. The next Training Day is likely to be held in October but the details for this have yet to be confirmed.

Update on the Puketi Recreation Area

Two planting days organised by the Puketi Weedbusters group have taken place at the Puketi Recreation Area. These days focussed on planting larger tree species to provide future wind protection for the hut and campground. Other developments in the Recreation Area include removal of the old cabins and construction of a new ablution block. This new facility will be open to the public from late July (once landscaping has been completed to provide for wheelchair access).

Update on Forest Pools

The Department is working closely with Te Mauri O Waihou on future plans for the Forest Pools picnic area (now closed to camping). Te Mauri O Waihou are a roopu formed following a hui at Piki te Aroha marae in May, and they have a mandate to deal with the Department on behalf of tangata whenua.

There will be a planting day at Forest Pools on 11 August 2015 starting at 9:30am. Contact Dan O' Halloran at the Department's Bay of Islands Office for further information (dohalloran@doc.govt.nz / 09 407 0300).



New Zealand Army training exercises

The New Zealand Army will be carrying out extensive training exercises in Puketi Omahuta over the next few months. The operations will be based at the Puketi Recreation Area but will range over several thousand hectares. Following an initial deployment in late July and early August, a second larger deployment will occur through late August and most of September. Part of the plan will see the troops assisting the Trust to distribute possum traps along some of the existing stoat lines.



PUKETI FOREST TRUST

Sponsorship Form

**There are several ways you can donate to support the restoration of Puketi Forest.
Please choose the method most convenient for you.**

1. **By Mail:** Complete this form and send with a cheque or credit card details to
The Puketi Forest Trust, PO Box 257, Kaeo 0448, New Zealand.
2. **By Direct Credit:** Puketi Forest Trust, Account No 03-0351-0165464-00 (Westpac, Kerikeri)
Please advise payment details by posting this form to the address above or email to info@puketi.org.nz.
3. **By credit card or PayPal account through the web site:** www.puketi.org.nz/donate.html
(payments are processed through the secure PayPal system).

Name

Address.....

Email: Phone:.....

I would prefer to receive newsletters by *email* / *post* (select one).

I wish to:	Sponsor _____ hectares for _____ years @ \$50 each	\$ _____
	Sponsor _____ kilometres of track @ \$1000 per km	\$ _____
	Donate _____ rat traps @ \$10 each	\$ _____
	Donate _____ stoat traps @ \$20 each	\$ _____
	Donate _____ feral cat traps @ \$25 each	\$ _____
	Contribute to the Capital Fund (minimum of \$1000)	\$ _____
Total Donation		\$ _____

Payment method: **Cheque** (payable to Puketi Forest Trust) .

or: Credit Card. (Visa, MasterCard, American Express or Discover)

Credit card number: _____ / _____ / _____ Expiry: _____ / _____

Name on card: _____ Card verification No (CSC): _____

or: Direct Credit payment date: _____ payer account name: _____

If this is a gift for a friend, please enter their details below. Your friend will receive a certificate and Puketi Forest Trust newsletters. (The receipt will be sent to you at the above address).

Name.

Address.

Message to appear on their certificate:

Puketi Forest Trust is a registered charity. Your donation will qualify for a tax credit.

Thank you for your support